

Date: Tue, 5 Apr 94 04:30:12 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V94 #98
To: Ham-Digital

Ham-Digital Digest Tue, 5 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 98

Today's Topics:

 Baycom modem and AMTOR?
 CDE antenna rotor
 Heathkit HD-15 Phonepatch Manual?
 JNOS and SAM
 MFJ 120C & Netrom
 Unknown RTTY mode

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Tue, 5 Apr 94 12:52:58 +0400
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!uknet!EU.net!
news.eunet.fi!news.spb.su!satisfy.kiae.su!kiae!relcom!demos1!dnews-
server@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Baycom modem and AMTOR?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Does anyone have the info about the possibility to
operate AMTOR with a simple modem in "Baycom" style.

Here is home made modem based on TCM3105 with an
external modulator (for 300 baud) on 2 IC's and an
active filters on 386/7 dx 40mHz at clone.

It's working well PR with software Baycom V1.5
and RTTY with Hamcomm V2.1, but i am still looking
for any other software, which allow to operate with a
"normal" terminal program, such a SP,GP... or in any
other mode (AMTOR, PACTOR)

I can't find this info here on local VHF BBS,
because the nearest one located abt 200 km from here.
So it is only one way to find it - this place.

Thank's
Andrey Petrov, UA1TFA.

Russia
Novgorod State University
pap@pltx.nov.su

Date: Mon, 4 Apr 1994 21:20:57 GMT
From: amd!news.kpc.com!kpc!nat@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: CDE antenna rotor
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

Hi,

I bought a CDE antenna rotor at a hamfest last year. The rotor is fine but the controller seems to be flaky when I try to point the antenna between N and West. Here are the details from the back of the controller.

Model AR-33 115 V.A.C
60 cycle 1 Amp
Mfd by
Cornell-Dubilier
Electronics Div.
Federal Pacific Electric Co.
Fuquay-Varina, North Carolina.
Patent No. 3.043,998

Series 1820.

The terminal strip has 5 wires. If anybody has a copy of the schematics of the controller I'd like to get a copy of it. Could some knowledgeable soul explain how the 5 wire system works. I opened the controller and the position dial is nice wire wound resistor of 1K ohm resistance which has been hooked up as a variable resistor and not a potential divider. There is a large capacitor across terminal 1 and 5. There is a transformer with a center tapped secondary. The outer terminals are connected to terminals 2 and 4. Voltage between one of the outer terminals and the center tap is 14.2 volts. The center tap is connected to a ground trace on the circuit board.

Is the controller setup as a bridge where the dial in the controller is one of the arms and a similar dial up in the rotor is the other arm. The rotor stops moving when the 2 arms get balanced. Any information will be of great help

Sincerely
Nat.

--

Natarajan Gurumoorthy AB6SJ Kubota Pacific Computer, Inc.
nat@kpc.com 2630 Walsh Avenue
Phone 408 987 3341 Santa Clara, California 95051.

Date: Mon, 4 Apr 1994 20:16:30 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!crcnis1.unl.edu!news.unomaha.edu!
news.nevada.edu!jimi!envoy!jim@ames.arpa
Subject: Heathkit HD-15 Phonepatch Manual?
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I recently aquired a Heath HD-15 phone patch without a manual. Is there
someone who would make a copy for me? I will gladly pay expenses. Thank
you very much.

--

Jim Mueller | Work : (702) 689-3111 | jim@shadow.scs.unr.edu
11865 Deodar Way | Home : (702) 677-2775 | WB7AUE@KE7KD.#NONEV.NV.USA.NOAM
Reno, NV 89506 | |

Date: 5 Apr 1994 03:01:12 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!
news1.oakland.edu!chaos!ron@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: JNOS and SAM
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

John Martin (martin@server.cdpa.state.ms.US) wrote:
: One other problem though. The command prompt is not cleared (ie, it still
: contains the command just entered) whenever the command causes you to
: switch to another session. When I return to the console screen the previous
: command is still on the command line following the prompt. The command IS

Look on some archive sites for a patch for Borland C++ 2.0. This sounds just
like the problem that one of their library files had. I used to have to put
the patch on it when I ran 2.0, I'm running Borland C++ 3.1 now and it
works fine.

: 73 - John

73 Ron N8FOW

Date: 5 Apr 94 03:00:58 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!
prairienet.org!k9cw@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: MFJ 120C & Netrom
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In a previous article, chuckv@comtch.iaa.com (Chuck Vyverberg) says:

>I saw some messages the last couple of week giving detailed instructions
>on how to get the MFJ1270C TNC to run as a netrom node.
>

To use the MFJ1270C with netrom or TheNET, all you need to do is program
a 27256 EPROM with the modified firmware module (V2.08B is the one I have
in three digi's in central IL) and plug it in. No circuit mods are
required.

Installing an X1J node is another matter...

73, Drew

--
----------*
| Andrew B. White K9CW | internet: k9cw@prairienet.org |
| ABW Associates, Ltd. | phone/fax: 217-643-7327 |
----------*

Date: Mon, 4 Apr 1994 16:18:29 GMT
From: rit!sunsrvr6!jdc@cs.rochester.edu
Subject: Unknown RTTY mode
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <wilsonjhCnGKA1.Ix4@netcom.com>,
John Wilson <wilsonjh@netcom.com> wrote:
>I have been monitoring some "utility" signals using an AEA PK232-MBX,
>and have run across many strong signals that the PK232 cannot decode.
>These sound like ordinary two-tone FSK RTTY signals.
>They are often, but not always in the HF maritime bands (6, 8, 12, etc.
>Mhz), and the signal identification feature on the PD232 shows
>75 baud and mode "unknown". I hear these signals with both narrow

>and wide shifts. Anybody know what they are? A special code for an
>Oriental language? Encrypted data? Something altogether else? Anybody
>know how to copy them?
>
>Tnx es 73,
>John K3KXJ

I have also run into these signals. I always thought the inability to decode them was due to shortcomings in hardware interface and software. (I use Hamcom 2.2 with the 741 op-amp interface.) But this may not be the case.

After receiving the last half of a weather-fax map, the station switched to RTTY. It was strong signal, and the weather-fax came in OK. After it switched to RTTY I fired up Hamcom 2.2. It was easy to figure out frequency shift and baud rate with the "Spectrum" and "Bit length" screens. But the text was undecipherable gobbledygook.

Seems like it must be some type of maritime-related station. Anybody have more specific info?

73...Jim N2VNO

Date: Mon, 4 Apr 1994 22:17:24 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!uhog.mit.edu!news.mtholyoke.edu!world!dts@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2nejic\$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com>, <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>,
<2nph5e\$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>.mthol
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

In article <2nph5e\$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>In article <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>, dts@world.std.com (Daniel T Senie) writes:
>|> In article <2nejic\$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com> jms@col.hp.com (Mike Stansberry) writes:
>|> >Jeffrey D. Angus (jangus@skyld.grendel.com) wrote:
>
>|> I have lately seen traffic duplicated 2 or 3 times. One message I sent to
>|> my STM at the other end of the section got there 4 times. We have had
>|> a rash of multiple NTS deliveries.
>
>This is a very serious problem.
>
>There are many possible causes, but they all come down to poor operating
>practices by the sysops. If the sysops had things set up reasonably,

>and made certain their systems were operating properly, then there would
>be no (zero, zilch, none) duplicated bulletins.

>

>Personal messages and NTS traffic are handled differently.

>Duplicates are allowed to occur, rather than lose an occasional message.

>However, these duplicates should be rare: 1 in 1000 perhaps.

This raises some alarm bells with me. Networks need to either send or not send messages. Protocols are designed to be able to be sure of such things. Could you imagine if something like an international money transfer were occasionally duplicated on the commercial networks? It sounds like the protocols involved (in nthis case, the handling methods) may need some review.

Why is the software designed to allow even an occasional duplicate? Why is there otherwise the possibility of a lost message?

>

>Sounds like the sysops involved have not done a very good job of
>getting their systems to work.

>

>You can't just "Load the BBS software and away you go."

>It takes thought, planning, cooperation, and coordination to make a network
>work properly. In the past couple years, I have noticed a distinct lack of
>all of the above in many parts of the BBS network.

>

>Perhaps time for some organization to take a leadership postion here?

>

>(ARRL, where are you when you are needed?)

Well, I am the local ARRL person (Section Manager). I'm gathering information so that I can intelligently address the appropriate people about the problem.

In this area the North East Digital Association runs the AX.25 net, so it would seem to make sense that they are the ones to take the leadership position on this. Perhaps I need to appoint an Assistant Section Manager who can oversee packet operations, or something like that...

>

> ... Hank

>

>--

>

>Hank Oredson @ Mentor Graphics

>Internet : hank_oredson@mentorg.com

>Amateur Radio: WORLI@WORLI.OR.USA.NOAM

Thanks for your response, by the way. I do appreciate that you and others put in quite a bit of time on the BBS software. Overall things seem to work pretty well, but it gives a false sense of security sometimes, when things like the multitude of dupes we've seen happen.

thanks and 73,

Dan N1JEB SM WMA

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Daniel Senie                Internet:    dts@world.std.com
Daniel Senie Consulting      n1jeb@world.std.com
508-779-0439                Compuserve:  74176,1347
-----
```

Date: Mon, 4 Apr 1994 22:24:16 GMT
From: spsgate!mogate!newsgate!dtsdev0!kinzer@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2nejic\$j75@hp-col.col.hp.com>, <CnJL6K.Loq@world.std.com>,
<2nph5e\$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>ev0
Subject : Re: NTS traffic on packet

All I can say is I'm glad no one is charged with maintaining the ionosphere. Just imagine the bitching out they'd get.

I do have one positive contribution to make. If duplicate messages are really a big problem, then each (or each destination) node could keep a hash code of the content of every message that has been seen in the past N days. If any hash code matches, delete the message without passing it along or making it available for download. Ignoring headers allows messages that have taken different routes to still be zapped. Using a good hash and enough bits and enough days history you could select the probability of erroneously dropping a non-duplicate to less than the probability of an NTS operator accepting a message yet dying before he delivers it.

Say 12 bits for date received (would allow over 10 years of data to accumulate and still allow for deleting by day, talk about overkill) and 52 bits of hash for a total of 8 bytes retained per message. If 100 messages arrived daily, and we kept 120 days worth, we would be keeping 96K bytes of data, not even a floppy disk worth. There would be 12,000 hash patterns (no duplicates) from a data space of 2^{52} , giving the possibility of erroneously deleting a random incoming message of 0.0000000000266 percent. Add a few more bits to the hash code if that's not good enough for you. Even as it is, at 100 messages daily, it means

only one dropped message every 10 million years on average. I don't think this will be the weak link in delivering messages.

Of course, I don't claim to be a mathematician or statistician, so the above numbers should be taken as a general approximation at best. Still, it's one avenue open for exploration.

-dave

Date: 5 Apr 1994 02:20:07 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <2n7bup\$3v3@hpbab.mentorg.com>,
<1994Mar29.100554.3059@hemlock.cray.com>, <2nphhd\$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com>
Subject : Re: [REPOST] The # in PBBS addresses....

In article <2nphhd\$djt@hpbab.mentorg.com> Hank_Oredson@mentorg.com writes:
>You are perhaps talking about the internet, which chose to ignore
>the existing use of NA in one of it's connected networks?

Oh jeez, Hank, stop making things up. The AMPR.ORG domain has never used the ham bbs hierarchical routing/addressing scheme to name hosts.

With some exceptions, the namespace of the AMPR.ORG domain consists solely of callsigns within the domain. Names are not routes, routes are not names, and mixing them up is one of the worst possible mistakes a network architect could make.

That means that whilst you might see
WORLI.AMPR.ORG
or
BBS.WORLI.AMPR.ORG
you won't see
WORLI.#NNJ.NJ.USA.NOAM.AMPR.ORG
or the like

Ever.
- Brian

End of Ham-Digital Digest V94 #98

